



From Monday JULY 20, to Monday JULY 27, 1767.

WHEREAS my solicitation in October 1765, which was followed by a suspension of the publication of this Gazette for seven months, has been so little regarded, by those to whom it was addressed, that the payments then together with those since made, have scarce proved sufficient to defray the common expences of a large family, with house-rent and journey-men's wages, much less to answer repeated and pressing calls for money where due, and enable me to procure supplies of paper in due time, whereby I am become a very great sufferer: I am compelled to give this notice, to all persons indebted to me, especially those whose accounts are of an old date, that it will not be in my power to give them credit beyond the first of August next, without injuring my credit and family beyond reparation.

PETER TIMOTHY.

June 1, 1767.

N. B. As I have, since the above date, received a small supply of paper, this GAZETTE will now be published every Monday, and not delayed upon any consideration, so that those who continue to favour me with Advertisements, may depend on having their ends answered, if they send them in time.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE.

THE propriety of taxing America by laws made here, is frequently handled in public papers and pamphlets, by writers who seem not well acquainted with the circumstances of that country, or with the prints in dispute. Will you give me leave, through your paper, to offer some information, that may be of use to them in their future discussions. The following positions are generally taken for granted.

1. That the colonies were settled at the expense of parliament.
 2. That they received their constitutions from parliament, which could not be supposed to give away its own power of taxing them.
 3. That they have been constantly protected from the Indians, at the expence of money granted by parliament.
 4. That the two last wars were entered into for their protection.
 5. That they refused to contribute towards the expence of those wars.
 6. That they are great gainers by the event of the last war.
 7. They pay no taxes.
 8. That they contend the parliament of Great-Britain has no authority over them.
- Upon these positions, assumed as facts, there has been much declamation on the unreasonableness, selfishness, and ingratitude of the colonists, (some have even used the word *rebellion*) and government is urged to proceed against them by force of arms. Let us then coolly consider these positions, one by one.

1. That the colonies were settled at the expence of parliament.—If we examine our records, the journals of parliament, we shall not find that a farthing was ever granted for the settling any colonies before the last reign, and then only for Georgia and Nova-Scotia, which are still of little value. But the colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, (as far as the English were concerned in it) New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, &c. were settled at the private expence of the adventurers.

2. That they received their constitutions from parliament, which could not be supposed to give away its own power of taxing them.—To charter themselves shew, that they were granted by the king; and the truth is, that parliament had no participation in these grants, and was not so much as consulted upon them. The right to the territory in America, was supposed to be in the king, that is, so far as to exclude the claim of any other European prince; but in reality was in the tribes of Indians who inhabited it, and from whom the settlers were obliged to purchase or conquer it at their own expence, without any expence to parliament. But they settled there with the king's leave, promising him their allegiance, which they hold faithfully to this day.

3. That they have been constantly protected from the Indians at the expence of parliament.—No grants for that purpose appear upon our records, and the fact is, that they protected themselves, at their own expence, for near 150 years after the first settlement, and never thought of applying to parliament for any aid against the Indians.

4. That the two last wars were entered into for their protection.—The truth is, that the war with Spain, 1739, was occasioned by the Spaniards interrupting, with their guarda costas, the British trade, carried on indeed in the American seas, but in British ships chiefly, and wholly with British manufactures. It was, therefore, a war for the protection of our commerce, and not for the protection of the people in America. The last war began concerning the boundaries of Acadia, a country ceded to the crown by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; the lands in dispute belong to the crown only, and to no colony or colonist whatever: Another motive was, the security of the Ohio trade with the Indians, a trade carried on chiefly for account of British merchants, members of that company, and wholly with the manufactures of Britain, which had also all the skins and furs produced by that trade. It was, therefore, a British interest that was to be defended and secured by that war. The colonies were in peace, and the settlers had not been attacked or molested in the least, till after the miscarriage of Braddock's expedition to the Ohio.

5. That the colonies refused to contribute their share towards the expence of those wars. The fact is, that in the first war, upon requisitions from the crown, the colonies sent between 3 and 4000 men to join our army in the siege of Carthagea; and in the last war they raised and paid 25,000 men, a number equal to those sent from Britain; which was far beyond their proportion. If we examine the journals of the house of commons, we shall there find, that their conduct was approved of by government here; for every year during the war, a message came from the crown to this purpose, "That his Majesty being highly sensible of the great zeal and vigour with which his faithful subjects in America had exerted themselves in defence of his rights and territories there, recommended it to parliament to enable him to make some compensation, &c." The parliament did accordingly grant 200,000 l. yearly for that purpose, which his Majesty divided among the colonies in honorary gratuities; not to discharge their accounts, for they produced none, and their expence was ten times greater than the money returned to them. But if they had not in our own judgment done their share, and more, there could have been no room or reason for any payment, or any compensation.

6. That the colonies are great gainers by the event of last war. There is to be sure a great extent of country conquered. It was however ceded not to the colonies, but to the crown, which is now granting it away in large tracts to British gentlemen. No colony has more landed property than it had before the war; and though it may be supposed the land the colonists had in possession was increased in value by being rendered more secure, the fact is otherwise; for it is in land as in other commodities, the greater the quantity at market, the lower the price; so that the value of the old possessions is really diminished instead of being increased. Plenty of money was indeed circulated in the colonies by means of the war, but this was a temporary advantage only, and by introducing habits of luxury and expence before unknown there, the money is not only all returned already to Britain, and with it what money there was before in the colonies, but has left them under a load of debt to the British merchants, that they must now labour hard to discharge; besides the heavy public debt incurred by the war itself.

7. That the colonies pay no taxes. There cannot be a greater mistake than this. They have their own civil and military establishments to support, and the public debt just mentioned to discharge, for which heavy taxes are and must be levied among themselves. They are, besides, under great burthens that we are free from. Our ancestors in Britain have long since defrayed the expence of most of our public buildings, churches, colleges, highways, bridges, and other conveniences, which are left to us as an inheritance: These our people who remove to America cannot enjoy, but as they

extend their settlements, are obliged to tax themselves anew for all such public works: And all who know their circumstances, and the taxes they really pay, are and must be satisfied, that those taxes, in proportion to the property in the country, are not only equal but greater than the taxes paid in Britain, compared with the property in Britain.

8. That the colonies contend the parliament of Britain has no authority over them. The truth is, that all acts of the British legislature, expressly extended to the colonies, have ever been received there as laws, and executed in their courts, the right of parliament to make them, being never yet contested, as to raise money upon the colonies by internal taxes only and alone excepted. In granting their money to the crown, they think their assent is constitutionally necessary: they say, that voluntary grants by themselves, of what is their own, are the only means they have of manifesting their loyalty and duty, and recommending themselves to the favour of their sovereign. That they have always made such grants cheerfully when required, in proportion to their abilities: And that they think it hard that a parliament, in which they have no representative, should make a merit to itself by granting their money to the crown, without asking their consent, and deprive them of the privilege of granting it themselves, which they have always enjoyed, never abused, and are always ready and willing to exercise in behalf of the crown, when occasion shall require, and the usual requisitions are made to their assemblies. This is the sole point that has been in dispute: It is now, indeed, determined here by an act of parliament, and therefore I say no more of it; and should not have said so much but to obviate mistakes of what the point really was. The colonies submit to pay all external taxes laid on them, by way of duty on merchandises imposed into their country, and never disputed the authority of parliament to lay such duties. The distinction indeed between internal and external taxes is here looked upon as groundless and frivolous, and some are apt to wonder how sensible people should ever advance it. But an American sounds it thus; an internal tax, to be raised in the colonies by the authority of parliament, forces the money out of my purse without the consent of my representative in assembly: An external duty is added to the first cost and other charges of the commodity on which it is laid, and makes a part of its price: If I do not like it at that price, I refuse it. If I do like it, I pay the price, and do not need to give my consent by my representative for the payment of this tax, because I can consent to it myself in person. However, whether there be validity in this distinction or not, seems to be immaterial; since if they are willing to pay external tho' not internal taxes, and we say they are the same, 'tis then the same thing to us, provided we get the same money from them, as much as they ought or are able to pay, and we may let them please themselves with their futile distinction as long as they think proper.

There is however, another distinction of theirs, which will here appear less exceptionable. The colonies were originally chartered companies for the purposes of trade and settlement. They joined a more than equal number of troops with ours in the operations of the American wars. Advantages were obtained by that war, to wit, greater security of trade and settlement, free from the interruptions of the French, and a great extent of territory and dominion. In dividing these advantages, they suppose, that the security of trade and settlement only belongs to them, and that the territory and dominion acquired appertain to the crown. They never pretended to lay claim to the least part of either of these latter advantages. Their adversaries, who think another trading Company (in exactly similar circumstances) have a right to both, must at least allow, on the same principle, that the colonies on this particular are modest, however silly it may have been in them to wave their pretensions in favour of government. And, probably, whenever these gentlemen come again into power, a regard to justice, and a noble disdain to take advantage of the simplicity and ignorance of the colonists, will induce them to give the colonies all the same advantages now claimed for that other company.

I hope, Mr. Printer, that your readers will, on considering the premises, be a little less hasty in censuring their brethren in America, upon the grounds of furnishes, and mistaken

facts, so frequently delivered as truths in our public papers; and that they will consider the importance of a firm union between the two countries, in affection as well as government; and not suffer themselves to be exasperated by false insinuations against the assents and dissent. I am, yours, &c.
BENEVOLUS.

New Advertisements.

General Post-Office, Charles-Town, July 6, 1767.

Notice is hereby given,



THAT his Majesty's Packet-Boat the *GREENWILL*, commanded by Captain John Siddall, will sail from hence for Falmouth, the 17th of August. — The mail to go by said Packet, will be closed at this Office, the 16th.

By Order of his Majesty's D. Postmaster General,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD,

At the vendue house, the third Thursday in August,

THE house and land in which the Rev. JAMES EDMONDS lived, at Ansonborough. Any person inclined to view the house and land, may have the keys from Mr. Fisher on the Bay.

AN extraordinary wet-nurse: — Also a good seamstress that has a good breadth of milk, to be hired out. Inquire of the printer.

Also two good house wenches, by the month or year. Inquire as above.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ship Polly, Capt. Lee, from Philadelphia.

SUPER FINE flour in barrels, water, milk, and butter biscuits in kegs, best Bristol bottled beer, Philadelphia ditto in whole and half barrels, bar iron, and a few boxes of soap, to be sold cheap for cash or short credit, by
GREENLAND & JORDAN.

THE creditors of Joseph Prince;

late of Prince George's parish deceased, have hereby notice, that a dividend is intended to be made, on Thursday the 10th of August next, of all the monies in my hands, and they are requested to call on that day to receive their respective proportions: — Those who have not yet made known their demands, will be entirely excluded, if neglected beyond that time.
JOHN CHAPMAN,
July 24, 1767. for the administrator.

TAKEN up at Mrs. Duke's plantation, a cypress canoe, supposed to have been brought there by a run away negro. She is about twenty feet long, and three broad, seems to have been lately repaired, has places for four oars, rudder iron in her stern, and a broad piece of iron nail'd althwart the upper part of her bow, on the outside, and on each knee within a piece of chaise fixt to a ring belt, which is drove to her bow and clinch'd on the outside, appears to have been payed over with tar and ocher. The owner may have her again, paying the expence, and applying to
July 20, 1767. JAMES DAWES.

SAMUEL PERONNEAU,

Acquaints his Friends and Customers,

THAT he has removed from Broad-street into Trade-street, into the house lately occupied by Capt. Thomas Savage, opposite to William Burrows, Esq. Where he has to dispose of, on very reasonable terms, for cash or short credit, a large parcel of genuine

MADERA WINES,

Of the best London, York, and Jamaica qualities; every pipe being chosen by a gentleman on the spot, who spared no pains in the choice of them: They will be warranted equal, if not superior in quality, to any wines that have been imported this season. — He has hogheads and quarter-casks of each quality, and intends to draw off a few pipes of each sort, which he will dispose of by the dozen. — He has also to sell, Hopkins's best WATER and MILK BREAD.

He earnestly requests all those, whose accounts have been long standing, to discharge the same immediately, otherwise they will find their bonds, notes and accounts, &c. in the hands of an attorney at law, to be sued for without further notice; the trouble and expence of which he hopes they will feel themselves.

STRAYED from my plantation, a wharson I now live, at Cane Acres, a bay gelding fifteen hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder thus M, his mane is trimm'd in a bow, and has a broom tail. Whoever will deliver or give information where he may be had, shall have Five pounds reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by
C. ROBERT LANDS.

In the Commons House of Assembly, the 20th Day of April, 1767.

ORDERED,



HAT public notice be given, That by an act passed the 18th instant, intituled, *An act for the more frequent holding of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, Assize and General Goal Delivery, and to appoint and establish a new list of judges; and to amend and improve the several judges take renunciations of power from some courts: it is among other things enacted, That from, and immediately after the passing of this act, the said Court of General Sessions, (to wit) the third Wednesday in March, and the third Wednesday in October, the said Court of General Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, Assize, and General Goal Delivery, shall always hereafter be holden, and sit three times in every twelve months, (that is to say) on the third Monday in October on the third Monday in January, and on the third Monday in April; and shall adjourn de Die in Diem, until all trials and other business that is to be dispatched and transacted by law, shall be finished; and then the said Court may adjourn to any further days or times, for giving judgment, awarding, executing or doing any other lawful and necessary business, belonging to the said Court, about which the attendance of Jurors is not required by law; any law, statute, usage or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding. And that all process, warrants, orders, recognizances, and of other matters and things, now depending in the Court of General Sessions; and all proceedings thereupon had, which before the passing of this act stood adjourned over, continued, or were returnable at the Court of General Sessions, heretofore appointed to be holden on the third Wednesday in October next, shall be continued, proceeded upon, heard, tried, judged and determined, at the next Court of General Sessions, hereby appointed to be holden the third Monday in October next; and the said Court is hereby authorized, and empowered to proceed thereupon, and to make such orders relating thereto as the said Court might or could do, if it was to be holden the said third Wednesday in October next; and this act had never been passed: any law, usage, or custom, to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding.*

By order of the House,

THOMAS FARR, Jun. Clerk.

TO BE LETT,

AND may be entered the beginning of November, the dwelling house and stores in Tadd Street now possessed by Messrs Croft & Dart. Inquire of **BENJAMIN DART.**



RUN away from my plantation at Comahe, about the beginning of April last, a negro fellow named K. uli-K. he is a tall, slim, black fellow, he is a cooper by trade; he lately belonged to Luke Stoutenburgh, Esq; and is well known at Goose Creek, John's Island, and Athepos, and has a wife at the plantation at Cane Acres, belonging to Capt. Taylor's estate, where, it is likely, he may be harboured. Whoever will apprehend the said fellow, and deliver him to the warden of the work house in Charleston, shall have ten pounds reward.

HENRY MIDDLETON.

STOLEN or strayed from my plantation at Goose-Creek, the 21 instant, at night, the following horses, viz. a gray horse about fourteen hands and an half high, with a blackish mane and tail, and branded with H.M. A foal a large black horse, a pacer, upwards of fourteen hands and an half high, with a star and snip in his face, one hind foot white, and branded with N on the mounting shoulder, and on the near buttock with I.A. Also a light bay horse, upwards of fourteen hands and an half high, with a white hoof on his hinder left foot, and branded on the near buttock with R. And a small dark bay horse, with a bow mane and bob tail, branded with I.C. or A.C. or both. Two Dollars will be given for each of the said horses delivered at the said plantation; and a reward of one hundred pounds will be paid to any person (upon the offender or offenders being found guilty of the felony) who will give information of their having been stolen. **HENRY MIDDLETON.** July 23, 1767.



JONATHAN SARRAZIN,
JEWELLER,

Has just imported in capt. William Coombes, from London, a large assortment of plate and Jewellery, viz.

PASTE and garnet necklaces, earrings and aigrets, with a variety of jewelled combs, Gays and hair pins, bracelets from £. 18 to £. 50, some with glass, loose for miniature pictures; silver and stone chis, clocks, and knee buckles, best London made pinkettes and buffets, full of skins and pin cushion rims, instrument cases, Morocco pocket books, coffee-bottles, pens and women's gold, silver and Pinchbeck watch cases, chains and fobs, mens and womens steel chains, a large assortment of trinkets for ladies watches, enamel'd quadrille pockets with pearl fish. — And every article in the Jewellery and Silversmith's way, may be had at the said shop, at the sign of the Tea-Kettle and Lamp, at a very low advance. Great regard will be had to those that deal with cash. — Merchants and others who deal considerably with him in the year, for their country friends, may be supplied on the usual terms. — Motto rings and all kinds of Jewellery made and mended at Gold shop, and money given for old plate and Jewels.

From the London Chronicle.

A friend of mine who was acquainted with Dr. Swift, found lately a copy of the following production of his. The paper was so damaged, and ink so bad, that the whole could not be made out; nor can I say this is correct. But as it is probable, some of your readers who were intimate with the Dean, may be able to correct and complete it, and also furnish his reply, I send it to you for publication.

The distressed Maid, being put to her last shift. Makes her humble petition to the rev. Dr. Swift.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THAT your petitioner, who is about 25 years of age, has never been a bride, Co-heiress to an estate of 800 l. per annum beside,
That your petitioner's mother, who is old enough to be her grannum,
Has a jointure on the said estate of 400 l. per annum:
Which, together with some incumbrances on the said estate,
Has kept your petitioner's virginity at a very low rate;
However, as the saying is, let a concern never so little bring,
Yet the limb of an estate is a very pretty thing.
Wherefore, and in consideration of which, a certain clerk
Thought it meet and proper to become your petitioner's spark:
So, to clear off part of the estate, 2000 l. he tender'd,
On condition that your petitioner was to him forthwith surrender'd:
So that getting the mortgages in his name, and me for his wife,
He might have an estate, in tail, thereby on your petitioner's life.
These fair proposals wrought so far on your petitioner's mother,
That she would marry her daughter to him, forsoth, and no other:
Hoping that as he was a man, both of good fortune and honour,
He might make a very handsome settlement upon her.
Betty, quoth she, by the world we have caught a gudgeon:
Ay marry, says I, I warrant ye, as taking it in dudgeon:
How now, hussy, says she, falling into a very great passion,
You shall marry him, — 'Tis very well known he's a man of good fashion;
His riches will make amends for his lack of youth and beauty;
So I consented, as you know it was my duty.
But when the writings were drawn, the man he would not settle,
And this, as you may well suppose, set my mother upon her mettle:
Good Mr. Powell, I'd have you to know there are two words to a bargain.
[*Th' ensuing line I did not make out.*]
Now, for my part, I'd marry the man without an inch of a candle;
But my mother having already taken this as a handle,
Will not be brought by any means at all to submission;
And, for the man's part, he'll marry me upon no other condition:
The premises tenderly consider'd, I beg you will use your discretion,
And go to the petitioner's mother to make intercession.
In order that she with the clerk may make up the aforesaid breach,
And your petitioner, as in duty bound, shall pray as long as you shall preach.

C. J.

Extract from Great Events, from Little Causes.

Translated from the French of M. A. RICHES.

A continual rivalry, subsisting between Genoa and Venice, kept up a constant war between them. The mutual calamities which the citizens of these two republics derived from each other, served only to enflame them the more. Every private person had the injuries done to a father or a friend to revenge, and thus one evil was ever productive of another.

Always under arms, always ready, always irritated, the Genoese and Venetians were ever fighting. In vain the more sagacious of each party represented, that peace alone could repair their misfortunes, and that a state of hostility served only to multiply them! But what human prudence could not accomplish, was effected through accident, by an even- quite foreign to the then present conjuncture.

One of the most wealthy citizens of Genoa, named Luchio Vivaldo, was distractedly in love with a young woman, extremely beautiful; he practised every art to obtain the gratification of his desires; such as vows, presents, and promises; but her virtue defeated all his attempts.

Not having been born to pomp and luxury, she was content with the necessities of life; all her happiness centered in being able to supply the wants of her children, and to please her husband, by whose sole labour the family subsisted. This woman, thus furnished with a happy mediocrity, passed her days in tranquillity, a stranger to remorse. But her happiness was not of long duration: Her husband died; and after having sold her cloaths and furniture for subsistence, she had no resource remaining, nor any other prospect than that of starving; but what compensated her misery was the seeing her children perishing too. What a dreadful situation this, for a

tender mother! To whom could she apply for relief; to whom relate her woe? Her relations were poor as well as herself, and she had no friends. Her misfortunes were pining, and instant relief was necessary. The cries which went wrong from her children every moment, pierced her to the heart.

At length paternal tenderness exalted from her what neither presents, nor the prospect of wealth had been able to move her to: She went to Luchio Vivaldo, with her eyes swollen with tears, and thus addressed him: 'Heaven, by depriving me of my husband, has plunged me in the most dreadful misery; without money, without friends, without relations, without any resource, I am reduced to the necessity of dying with hunger; and this I could endure with patience if my children were not to share my unhappy fate; I offer myself a sacrifice for their sakes: You have professed love for me; save them.' On finishing these words she fell at his feet.

Vivaldo behaved with the utmost generosity; he raised her from the ground, wiped away her tears, and promised her all the assistance she wanted: He told her that he respected her, and would not take any advantage of her misfortunes. And fearing lest he should not be able to conquer his passion for her, he resolved not to see her more; but gave orders to his wife to supply her with every thing necessary for herself and her children. This was, doubtless, an effort of generosity, far superior to those boasted of, as done in similar circumstances, by Alexander, Scipio, and Turenne; because these Heroes were not in love with the objects.

An action of this kind could not remain buried in silence: it soon became public. Great numbers went to see Vivaldo, and to render him the tribute of praise. This prudent man took the opportunity of the esteem he had acquired among his fellow-citizens, to engage them to consent to a peace. They paid attention to him, and agreed to offer terms of accommodation to the Venetians; which the latter wisely accepted, and the treaty was reciprocally signed by both parties.

From Lloyds Evening-Post.

MAY 8, 1767.

The Act of Confederation entered into and signed by the Deputies of the Kingdom of Poland, dated at Thorn, March 20, 1767.

WHE the Noblemen, natives and citizens of the Kingdom of Poland, and of the other provinces incorporated therewith. All of us, as well of the Confession of Augsburg, as of the Reformed Church, assembled in this city, for the defence of our rights, privileges, immunities, and liberties, acquired at the price of the blood of our ancestors, make known to all in general, and to each person in particular, that after having patiently suffered, for half a century, all sorts of oppressions, evils, and violence done to our persons, our churches, our rights, and our liberties, we thought and hoped to obtain by our patience, obedience, and supplications, the re-establishment of our rights, privileges, and prerogatives, for which we ceased not to present to every Diet petitions to the lords our kings, and to the states of the republic, setting forth our evils and sufferings. Even the powers, who are guaranties of solemn treaties, by which our rights have been confirmed, have made intercessions, and issued declarations in our favour; but instead of obtaining a redress of our grievances, and the re-establishment of our rights, our evils and persecutions have increased to such a degree, that it is no longer possible for us to remain inactive and indifferent, waiting for our final extermination.

Thus we find ourselves obliged by an indispensable necessity, and certainly against our will, to think of our own affairs, to provide for our safety, and to prevent, both for the present and future, our total dissolution. Maturity reflecting, therefore, on the manner wherein we have suffered in our rights, privileges, and in the derogation from the ancient constitution, (which confirm the liberty of religion, and establish a perfect equality among the nobility, which constitutions have been declared as fundamental laws of the state, and to which are opposed the new constitutions made in time of trouble and division) considering moreover the tenor of the general constitutions, and all the constitutions of 1573, 1576, 1581, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1627, 1632, 1648, 1668, 1674, which are fortified by a solemn oath, that no one should be oppressed or persecuted on account of difference of religion, nor even under pretence of an arrest, or judicial procedure, and how many different persons of the Roman church, as well ecclesiastical as secular, have used oppression and violence, which grow worse and worse, so that the free exercise of our religion is reduced almost to nothing; and that throughout the whole extent of this vast dominion, no person is sheltered from persecution, so that we can no longer boast of the safety of our persons and effects.

Most of our churches have been taken from us, usurped, or laid waste, by procedures, equally cruel and unjust, the reparation of those which still exist is forbidden, and some of our possessions have been confiscated by virtue of a just decree. In several places interdicts have been published, prohibiting Divine service, the administration of the sacraments, burials, and other acts of religion. Clergy, curates, and elders have been cited before Roman Catholic Courts, punished, excommunicated, and banished. They are not content to use violence towards the persons and places set apart for Divine service; they even persecute the laity, particularly the free of the rank of Burghers, solely because they think differently on the subject of religion. They exclude them in the cities from the Magistracy, from trading corporations, and even drive them from their habitations, reproaching them with the inequality of their condition, declaring them incapable of giving testimony in the courts, and their children are reputed illegitimate, when their marriages have been solemnized by one of our pastors.

We, who are Nobles, are no way exempt from the persecution. Although, by our birth, and according to the fundamental laws, we ought to enjoy within the Kingdom of Poland, and the Great Duchy of Lithuania, the same prerogatives and liberties as the Roman Catholics; although we furnish the state the same contributions, although we testify the same earnestness for the service of the King and republic, being ever ready to sacrifice our affairs and lives; although we follow, in every respect, whatever is required of us by honour, good faith, and our duty, on which leads we cannot, with any foundation be reproached; nevertheless we have been deprived by illegal constitutions, in opposition to protestations and solemn treaties with the Powers of the North, (which do not permit any thing to be done in this matter, except by common consent of all parties contracting and guaranteeing) successively, ever since the year 1717, of all our rights, privileges, and immunities annexed to our nobility, the doom of

loss of honour has been put against us. We have been excluded the senate, the legation, and all jurisdictions, and have been declared incapable of holding offices and Royal Estates, so that we are held out as spoiled of all our rights. We are exposed to continual vexations and persecutions, whereof the acts of every jurisdiction are full. At the remembrance alone of some proceedings our hearts bleed, and our eyes melt into tears. In the year 1718, a Nuncio, lawfully elected, named Piotrowski, was shamefully driven from the Chamber only for being a Dissident. The most sacred laws of liberty, and the immunities of the Nobility, have thereby been trodden under foot. How many crimes of the tribunals display terrible examples of injustice and inhumanity exercised against us Dissidents? As that Capt. Keler, in the service of the republic, who, within forty hours, was summoned and executed at Peterkes, for having spoken in his own defence, against the invaders with a lawyer named Wendelowski, who had attacked him in relation to the Protestant religion; and another person, named Alberts, most unjustly accused of blasphemy, who was sentenced to confiscation of goods and personal liberty, and lived his life by flight. M. Unruh, having lost his porte folio, with extracts from several authors, was accused of blasphemy, and condemned to lose his head, and all his estate. The injustice of this sentence afforded not only the substance, but a spectacle, and the suit which was carried on; in order to quash the sentence, cost him an hundred thousand livres. The same crime of blasphemy, imputed to M. Kozbicki, obliged him to leave his country, to abandon his estate, and to end his unhappy days out of the kingdom in the most poverty. Such unjust and inhuman decrees, issued by the tribunals of the kingdom, are many in number, yet we would pass them over in silence; but we cannot forget the tragedy of Thorn, where we might have swam in blood of Dissidents inhumanly executed. By continual and expensive law suits, so many families have been weakened and ruined, as those of Messrs. De Goltz, Mochowski, Danzowski, Mielinski, Potworowski, Bownjowski, and many others. The Dissidents children are perverted and made Catholics, and are even carried away, as is evidently proved in the case of M. Wierzbowski, and Messrs. Chlebowski. An oath taken by the Dissidents is invalid, whereof the affair of M. Krasinski a catholic, with M. Drambowski, a Dissident, affords an example which astonished the understanding part of mankind. The suit, concerning a Dissident church, which was terminated by the oath taken by M. Drambowski, jointly with seven noblemen, all catholics, was afterwards renewed, under pretence of the invalidity of the said oath, as made by a Dissident, and the process still subsists, and costs considerable sums to carry it on. Messrs. Kornotowski, who were born of Dissident parents, were obliged, on their mother's changing her religion, to embrace the Catholic doctrine after the death of their father; and their uncle was judged incapable of being their guardian, because he was a Dissident. The right of collation is disputed with us in several places. At Lefz: the lord of the place interferes so much in the business of our churches that he breaks all order and subordination, and puts the whole community in confusion.

[To be continued.]

Advertisements.

ON THURSDAY next,

WILL BE EXHIBITED,

At New-Market-Hall,
A CONCERT

Of Vocal and Instrumental Music,

To begin at Eight o'Clock in the Evening.

At a DOLLAR a TICKET, which may be had at the Bar.

BETWEEN the Parts of the Concert, four or five Times will be exhibited by a Person, who is not yet very few in Town ever saw, or can equal, his Performance.

After which there will be a Pantomime Entertainment,

And a BALL.

TEA and COFFEE is included in the Expense, till the Person above-mentioned begins. This will positively be the only Time of his performing, unless by the particular Desire of a genteel Company.

He finds himself obliged to request, that Silence may be observed during his Performance.

BOHRER, MORGAN, & Comp.

the COMMONS HOUSE of ASSEMBLY,

the 14th day of April, 1767.

ORDERED,

THAT public notice be given in the Gazette, to the constables, who have, or may have, any demands against the public of this province, for conveying malefactors to goal; that they do deliver in, to the public treasurer, at the time they apply for the payment of their fees for the said service, a distinct and particular account of their respective demands, certified by the magistrates by whom the prisoners were committed. And also, that the magistrates do certify the number of computed miles the said constables may respectively travel to Charles-Town, from the place or places from whence the said malefactors were taken and committed.

By order of the House,
THO. FARR, Jun. Clerk.

WILLIAM JOHNSON,

Takes this method of informing the PUBLIC, That he has opened

A SCHOOL,

IN UNION-STREET CONTINUED,

Agreeable to the plan lately advertised by him in this paper.

CHARLES-TOWN, July 27, 1767.

YESTERDAY (last night), BENJAMIN HYDER, Esq; was married to Miss Mary Goughly, a daughter and heiress to the late Culiveth Goughly.

On Tuesday last arrived here from New-Province, with his family (to embark for England) the Hon. William Bradford, Esq; a member of his Majesty's council, and collector of the customs, for the Bahama Islands.

The same day, the Hon. Daniel Blake, Esq; (a member of his Majesty's council here) and Mrs. Blake, John Izard, Esq; and Mrs. Izard, Jacob Motte, Jun. Esq; and Mrs. Motte, embarked in the Brigantine Philadelphia Packet, Capt. Harrison, for Rhode-Island; as did also in the sloop Charles-Town, Capt. Duffee, Mr. Robert Smyth, and Mr. John Izard, merchants, Benjamin Simons, Esq; Mr. George Livingston, Mr. Humphry Sommers, and Miss Sommers, Mr. Jonathan Bagger, and several other passengers.

On Friday last, Thomas Vander Duffin, Esq; in the M-Gillway, Esq; and others, embarked for New-York, in the Brig. Boone, Capt. Gelfin.

The same day arrived here his Majesty's Packet-Boat the Hillsborough, commanded by Capt. Leslie Grove, in 24 days from Pensacola; where, we are informed, they had a pretty good supply of provisions when he came away; but they remained without an assembly, trade, or other business. On account of the length of the voyage, and some of his company being sick, Capt. Grove found it necessary to call at Havana for refreshments, but was refused admittance into that port, and treated, the 19th inst. in the same manner, as all his Majesty's ships lately have been, who want tidings on the same errand.

In the Hillsborough are come passengers, to make the tour of America, William Gale, and Thomas Clifton, Esqrs. two gentlemen of fortune and distinction in the Island of Jamaica.

The ALTERATION in the Advertisement of the GRENVILLE Packet-Boat, in the first page of this paper, is a blunder of the compositor, and to be totally disregarded. The MAIL will be made up at the GENERAL POST-OFFICE to-morrow evening, and said packet sail on Wednesday, (wind and weather permitting) as formerly advertised.

General Post-Office, Charles-Town, July 27, 1767.

Notice is hereby given,



THAT his Majesty's Packet-Boat the Hillsborough, commanded by Captain Leslie Grove, will sail from hence for Falmouth, on Tuesday the 18th of August. The mail to go by said packet, will be closed at this Office the 17th.

By Order of His Majesty's Postmaster General, PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

- 21st. Schooner Joanna, Joseph Goodwin, Providence
22d. Sloop Polly, Robert Harrison, Barbados
24th. His Majesty's Packet-Boat, the Hillsborough, Capt. Leslie Grove, Pensacola
Sloop Benjamin, Nath. Dickinson, Barbados
Schooner St. Helena, Kerley Sarrup, W. Flor.
July, 21st. Ship Rose-Island, Richard Brewer, Cowes
Brigt. Savage, John Dickinson, Georgia
Schooner Neptune, George Dawson, Jamaica
22d. Brigt. Porgy, Jeremiah Basset, Bermuda
Brigt. Pennsylvania Packet, John Harrison, Philadelphia
Sea Flower, H. Harramond, N. Carolina
Sloop Charles-Town, Jos. Duffee, Rh. Island
24th. Brigt. B-one, T. Gelfin, Anguilla
Schooner Joanna, Joseph Goodwin, Boston
Remain unbound or cleared For
Ship Mary, James Gooden, London
Snow Thomas, Richard Bartram, Cowes
Brigt. Char. Beifey, C. M'Alpine, Dominica
Schooner Good-Intent, C. Dawson, Pensacola
Schooner Rice-Bird, Nath. Morgan, Georgia
Schooner Isabella, William Mills, Providence
Schooner Ogeachy, D. Drummond, Georgia
Sloop Delight, Joseph Montaigne, Port-Royal
After loaded, or may sail within a week For
Ship Qu-Charlotte, J. Chamberling, London
Schooner Fanny, John M'Coy, Mobile
Sloop D. of Lancaster, David Lamb, St. Kitts
6th. His Majesty's Packet-Boat Granville, Capt. John Siddall, Falmouth

New Advertisements.

WHEREAS often repeated written and personal applications have been made for payment of the debts due to

BACKHOUSE'S Tavern

On the BAY,

and been almost totally disregarded; and whereas it is not possible to carry on the business of that house any longer without money: So notice is hereby given, that it will be shut up on Monday the 10th of August, by which day it is hoped all persons indebted thereto, will call and discharge what they respectively owe, and prevent the next application being made by an attorney at law, which otherwise will be unavoidable, and extremely contrary to the inclination of

BACKHOUSE.

SALES by Provost Marshal.

On Thursday the 30th day of July (instant) will be sold at public vendue, at the usual place in Charles-Town, the following plantations or tracts of land, viz.

ONE hundred acres in Craven County, on the north side of the Wateree river, bounding on all sides by land vacant at the time of the original grant.

Four hundred and fifty acres, bounded on the northward on vacant land, to the eastward by Wateree river, southward on Santee river and vacant land, and westward by said river, and land of Miles Jackson.

Three hundred acres in Craven County, bounding southward on John M-Coro's land, north east on Charles Ruffin's land and the Wateree river. Late the property of Mals-In Weston, and sold under execution by

ROGER PINCKNEY, Provost Marshal.

AS the notice we gave last year,

not only in the Gazette, but by letters, to every person indebted to us, has been disregarded, excepting by a very few: We now for the LAST TIME inform all persons, without distinction (but those whom we promised to wait for payment until January next) that unless their several and respective debts are paid, or some other satisfaction made, they will on the 1st of September next, be put in suit. No other notice will be given.

MILES BREWTON,

THOMAS LOUGHTON SMITH,
N. B. Debts contracted with Robert Miller & Co. will be paid at the same time.

GEORGE WOOD, STATIONER and BOOKBINDER

IN ELLIOTT STREET.

HAS just imported in the last ves-

sels from London, a very large and complete assortment of stationery ware, consisting of almost every article in that branch; writing paper of all kinds used, gilt and plain, warranted of the best quality; all sorts of blank books, bound in rough calf, ruled and plain, parchment ditto; best Dutch quills of various prices, raven and crow ditto, wafers from crown size to a farthing, red and black feasting wax of all kinds, best office and common pens, ivory and horn pounce boxes, pounce by the pound or in small boxes, best London ink powder, best drawing lead pencils, ream and flat; red ditto, furveyors pocket cases of instruments; Indian ink, with camel hair pencils; Morocco ewee cases with silver French locks, 4 different sizes; Morocco pocket-books with ditto, a great variety of Spanish black leather ditto, complete house files, lead flats for laying on paper, large and small paper cases, pocket-books of all sizes, blue glazed paper for ladies to work upon, message cards, Barlow's best double and single folding penknives, broad and narrow red tape, large ink pots for composing-house, small ditto, pewter fluid-dishes, neat leather ink-pieces for the pocket, ivory pocket-books of all sizes with silver clasps, ivory folding knives, blank music books, and paper of all sizes; milliner's paste-board, pewter and wood land-boxes, fountain pens, fine writing vellum, and parchment ditto for drum heads, points of various colours in shells; Champion's copy books; all the various hands of Great Britain, with the Greek, Hebrew and German characters; slip copy-book ditto, &c.

Family Bibles of all sizes, with or without cuts, in all variety of bindings; common prayer books ditto; New Testaments, large and small print; Atkinson's Epitome, mariner's compass, seaman's assistant, West-India pilot, Flavel's works, Henry on the Bible, Tillotson's sermons, Evans's discourses ditto, South's ditto, Sharp's ditto, Barrow's ditto, Langley's designs of architecture, Ainsworth's Latin and English Dictionary, Young's ditto, Dyer's English Dictionary, Bailey's ditto; a new and complete dictionary of arts and sciences, 4 vol. Salmon's geographical grammar, ditto Gazetteer, Dilworth's spelling-book, Dyer's ditto, Macon's ditto; B-y-er's French and English dictionary, the best edition, 4to; ditto grammar, Malte's plays, French and English, 10 vol. Telemachus, French and English; Palgrave's French grammar, ditto spelling book, Peytoo's English and French grammar, Hudson's French scholar's guide, Barle's Faeriey, ditto Pharmacopoeia Hippocratica, Lister's arithmetic, Cocker's ditto, Hull's ditto, Wingate's ditto, Wife's ditto, Fisher's young man's companion, Wife's ditto, Spectators, Guardians, Tatlers, Moral Miscellany for the use of schools, Richardson's Aesop's fables for ditto; a great variety of small picture books for children, entertaining and instructive; new Manual of devotion, art of cookery by a lady, a great variety of song books.

He has likewise to dispose of, upwards of one thousand volumes of curious books, consisting of histories, voyages, travels, lives, Memoirs, Novels, plays, &c. which he will sell very cheap.

N. B. Good allowance to schoolmasters, or others, that take a quantity.

Book-binding carried on in all its branches, gilt or plain, in Morocco, calf, or vellum; Leigers, journals of all sizes, and all manner of blank books, made agreeable to orders, on the shortest notice, (the paper warranted to be good) as usual; and at as reasonable rates as any in the province can afford.

Taken up by my negroes, in the marsh, near my house, last week,

A Cypress canow, about 20 feet long, and three feet wide, her head and bow very much broke, without a piece in or about her, except two timbers across the middle of her stern.

And some time since

A pine canow without seats or timbers, 16 feet long, and 2 feet wide, her larboard quarter much split, with a staple, and a bit of a small chain in her bow; never painted or payed.

Another pine canow, about 15 feet long, and a feet 2 inches wide, completely finished, with seats in her head and stern, a seat in the body, and a place for another, a staple in her head, and strengthened with some small timbers; her bottom has been payed with turpentine. The owners must prove their property according to law, and apply to

CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN.

WILLIAM MAHON, of Cloud's

creek, a branch of Little Saludy, informs me of his having taken up an old black mare, about 15 hands high, with a star in her forehead, branded on the near buttock A J, and on the off buttock I V. Patrick Mahon, of the same place, informs me that he has taken up a light coloured roan trotting horse, about 15 hands high, branded on the off side T, and on the near shoulder and buttock J L in ens. The owners of the above strays must prove their property before

JOHN FAIRCHILD.

July 6, 1767.

GOOD blue, green and brown negro cloth, — best London cuffs — nice hooks and rice buckles, — oinaburgs, and other usual articles.

TO BE SOLD.

On the most reasonable terms, at my store in Broad-street.

THOMAS WALTER.

A quantity of Park to be sold, of old, acquire as above.

A Few London made mahogany

chairs, tables, drawers and tables of a and beach chairs. Also red and Port wine in hot ins. Philadelphia second floor in barrels, and bar iron to be sold by

GODFREY & GODDEN.

BOWDEN'S Patent Machine

FOR draining land, which will

raise the water twelve feet by the help of two or four persons, and discharge a constant stream of water, while work'd, equal to the common truck made use of in dams, which may be removed from one place to another with little difficulty, and will be very convenient for a rice or Indian plantation, and was imported with a view of introducing them as a useful machine for this country, and will therefore be sold at the cost and charges, which amounts to about £. 280. Inquire of the Inventor.

ATKINS & WESTON,

Have just imported, in the ship Carolina Packet, Capt.

White, from LONDON:

A NEAT assortment of Goods,

proper for the present season: Which, with run of all sorts, wines, sugar, salt, &c. or basket, &c. they will dispose of on the most moderate terms, at their stores in Charles-Town, and at Seaco.

Entertainment.

Know thine own self, presume not God to scan.

The proper study of mankind is man.

G O D.

From the Diction i.e. Philosophique.

IN the reign of Arcadius, Logomacos, a Theologue of Constantinople went into Scythia, and stopped at the foot of Mount Caucasus, in the fertile plains of Zepherim, bordering to Colchis. The good old man Don Dindac, was, after a light repast, kneeling in his large hall, between his vast sheep-fold and his ample barn, with his wife, his five sons, and his five daughters, some of his kindred, and his domestics, all chanting the praises of the bounteous Giver of all good things. "Ho! What art thou about, thou idolater?" said Logomacos to him. "I am no idolater," said Don Dindac. "An idolater thou must be," said Logomacos, "as being a Scythian, or at least a Greek: Well, and what wert thou gabbling in the Scythian jargon." "All languages are alike in God's ears," answered the Scythian; "we were singing his praises." "Very extraordinary, indeed!" replied the Theologue, "a Scythian family worshipping God, without any previous instruction from us!" He soon entered into a conversation with Don Dindac, for the Theologue had a smattering of the Scythian, and the Farmer understood a little Greek. This conversation is lately come to light, in a manuscript kept in the Imperial Library at Constantinople.

Log. Let's see whether thou knowest thy catechism: Why prayest thou to God?

Don. Because it is just and proper to worship the Supreme Being, as of him we hold all we have.

Log. Pretty well for a Barbarian! And what askest thou of him?

Don. I thank God for the good things he gives me, and even for the crosses with which he tries me; but as for asking from him any thing, that is what I never presumed; he knows what we stand in need of better than ourselves: Besides, I should be afraid to ask for sunshine, when rain would better suit my neighbour.

Log. I apprehended we should soon have some nonsense or other from you: But, to be easy with thee, who told thee there is a God?

Don. All nature.

Log. That is nothing: what ideas hast thou of God?

Don. That he is my creator, my master, who will reward me if I do well, and punish me if I do amiss.

Log. That again is but trivial and low; let us come to the essential. I G-d infinite secundum quid, or in his essence?

Don. I don't understand you.

Log. The stupid doubt if God is in a place, or out of all places, or in every place.

Don. I know nothing of that; it must be just as you please.

Log. Ignorant Wretch. Well! can he make what has been not to have been? Is fatuity to him as future or as present? How

does he do to bring equality into existence; and to annihilate existence?

Don. I never believed a thought on these things.

Log. What an Oaf is this! Well, I must let myself down, I must suit myself to the meanness of his intellects. Tell me, friend, believest thou that matter can be eternal?

Don. What is it to me, whether it exists from eternity. God is always my master and instructor; he has given me the knowledge of justice, and it is my duty to act accordingly. I do not desire to be a Philosopher, let me be a Man.

Log. What a plagu' it is to have to do with such thick headed creatures! I must proceed gradually with him: What is God?

Don. My Sovereign, my Judge, and my Father.

Log. That is not what I ask; what is his nature?

Don. To be powerful and good.

Log. But whether is he corporal, or spiritual?

Don. How should I know?

Log. What! not know what a spirit is!

Don. Not I, in the least; and what should I be the better for such knowledge? will it mend my morals? make me a better husband, better father, better master, or better member of society?

Log. Then hear from me what a spirit is; mind, it is — it is — Well, I will spare thee that pains till another time.

Don. I fancy instead of telling me what a spirit is, you will rather tell me what it is not. But now, after much questioning, allow me Reverend Sir, to ask you a question in my turn. I was formerly in one of your temples, and pray, what is the meaning of painting the Deity with a long beard?

Log. The solution of that question would be above any comprehension, without some preliminary teachings.

Don. Before you enter on your teachings, I must tell you a circumstance, which I hope never to forget: "I had just built a summer-house, at the end of my garden, when, one day, sitting in it, I heard a mole and chafer debating on it: 'A superb edifice it certainly is,' said the mole, 'and of very great talents must that mole have been who built it.' 'A mole, forsooth! I say a mole too,' quoth the chafer, 'no, no; the architect of that elegant building, could be no other, than some chafer of an extraordinary genius.' This colloquy made me resolve never to dispute.

MAXIMS relating to PARTY.

HE who is a good party man, is a good man, let his conduct be ever so vile, his actions ever so wicked.

I am for John, he is our friend, and an honest fellow; I am against Thomas, he is our enemy, and a forry, worthless fellow: — When p. sibly neither John nor Thomas have done much harm, or much good.

One name charms and compasses; another name, not better nor worse, fires and alarms.

Angry men fancy they shall always retain the same as grey heads; and probably resolve it.

A present passion, be it rantour or fondness, will certainly, some time or other, subside: It is common to see a man idolized one winter, and forgot before the next.

To inquire how it fares with the public, is a duty we owe to our country; but let us do it confidentially and upon solid grounds; not by swallowing current lies, and believing misrepresentations, bear ill-will to some who deserve it not, or entertain extravagant fondness for some who deserve as little, but be thoroughly informed before we judge, censure, or applaud.

What parties say of one another, is all satire or all praise.

Contending factions always gather strength, by constant endeavour to distress and weaken one another; both sides are monsters in the opinion of each.

Party zeal acquires reputation, even where common honesty and common sense are wanting. An attachment to Party is to be honest, and all things: To be honest, is, in Party, to be lost.

The character of one Party is rarely to be learned from the other:

Party always implies anger, and anger is never a fair reasoner or a sure guide.

Party principles are too often substituted for Moral principles; the sure way to confound the characters of men, and even those of good and evil.

Morality with sense is the only true standard of popularity; and the only just recommendation of it.

The majority in parties seldom know the reason why they hate and mortify one another: They love John: Why? Because he hates Thomas; and they do not love Thomas, because he does not love John. Ask them, why they thus love and hate the same men, more than other men? The answer is, That they are very good or very bad men. Ask them how they know? They will tell you, That they have been told so. Who told them? Their leader or his creatures; that is such as study to deceive them: VERAX.

MANSELL, CORBETT, & Co.

Have imported in the Ship Planters Adventure, Miles Lowrey, Master, from London, a complete assortment of Goods, suitable for the season, which they will sell at a low advance, at their NEW STORE in Tradd-Street.

Among which are the following articles.

SUPER FINE fashionable broad cloth, and fugathies with suitable trimmings; a variety of fashionable silks and satins, trifles, perianas, pelings and herbes, japan'd tea tables, tea chests and tea boards very neat, neat Italian riding chairs, chaises with tops to take off occasionally, lavender, Hungary and honey water, pomarum, wash balls, tooth powder, eau de face, Palace starch, fig and powder blue, plain and scented hair powder, shaving boxes, powder boxes, rappee fluff, court fluff, tooth brushes, blacking balls, powder machines, checks and cotton hosiery, Irish linen, Irish and Ruffia shawls, shawls, dowlas, garlix, Princess linen, narrow Ruffia linen, India chaise, pointed Bama, callicons and cottons, India nankeen, hum-hums, thread and cotton stockings, women's calliconso shoes and pumps, silk umbrellas, pavilion gowns, silk quilted petticoats, hand-made bed-pastors, silk jeans, Turkey burdets, worsted breeches, phons of various colours, green and bobba tea, single and double loaf sugar, arrack, bird cages, chair harnesses, best Orombo tobacco, green Windsor chairs and festoons, glass India shades, forty stand of neat light muskets with bayonets, muskets, belts, &c. complete, at £. 24 each, or lower taking the whole, hand-made eight day clocks.—Also white plains of an extraordinary width and quality, purchased of the makers in Wales.

TO BE SOLD, BRABANT'S,

A Plantation in St. Thomas's Parish, containing 2588 acres; of which 300 Acres are under a good fence, fit for Rice and Corn; the Pine Land very valuable for Sawing, and making Pitch and Tar.—This plantation will, (if purchasers choose) be divided into two or more tracts. There is a tolerable good Dwelling House on one Part of the Land, and an extraordinary good one, with Kitchen, Barn, Pounding Mill, Corn-House, and all other convenient Out-Houses, in good Repair on the other.

ALSO, A Tract of Land, containing 300 Acres, bounding on Lands belonging to Captain Miller, (late Mousen's) and on Lands belonging to the Free-School and Mr. Johnston.

ALSO, A Tract of Land, containing 1100 Acres, in Prince Frederick Parish, Craven-County; lying on the South Side of Peter-River, Six Miles below Marr's-Ring; bounding and bounding upon the said River, and upon Giff's-Creek, and upon Lands of Peter Bannister, and Mr. Saunders.—Four Hundred and Fifty Acres are high Swamp; One Hundred and fifty of which may be enclosed with 60 Fennels of Fence. This Tract includes Warber-Point. For further Particulars, enquire in Charles-Town, of

(t. f.) ROBERT SMITH.

TO BE SOLD in small tracts and on reasonable terms,

A BARONY of land on the head of Black River, Craven County, the property of Sir William Baker, Nicholas Linwood and Brice Fisher, Esqrs. of London. The soil of this Barony is very fertile, and well adapted to the culture of rice, corn, indigo and hemp. The plot may be seen in the hands of Mr. James Thomson, deputy surveyor.

And whereas we have received information that several persons have committed trespasses on the said Barony, by making settlements thereon; There are to give notice to all such persons either to become purchasers, or remove from those lands by the first day of May next, on pain of being compelled by law.

All to be sold in small tracts, very reasonable.

ABOUT twelve thousand acres of land, on the head of Camabhee river, known by the name of the Saltcatcher barony, the property of the Gentlemen above-mentioned. The plot of said barony is now in the hands of Mr. Owen Bowen, who has directions to lay it out in tracts; the swamp on this barony is allowed to be exceeding fine, and there is a sufficiency of very good high land on each side, proper for corn and indigo, on which commodious settlements may be made. Also,

A part of the barony in Granville County, known by the name of Jasper's barony, adjoining the lands of Colonel Heyward, and other settlements on the Euhaw: This plot is to be seen in the hands of Mr. William Malone.—Credit will be given for the above lands, the purchasers paying interest from the day of sale, and giving approved security.

PAUL TRAFIER, } Attorneys.
DAVID DEAR, } for Sir W.
JOHN DEAR, } Baker, &c.
March 18, 1767. t. f.

ALL persons to whom the estate of WILLIAM BRADFORD, deceased, is indebted, are desired to give in their accounts attested, or if on bond or note, to make the same known to either of the subscribers, in order that they may be discharged as soon as possible—and such as are indebted to said estate, are desired to make payment

JOHN SAVAGE, } Executors.
FRANCIS ROSE, }
THOMAS SAVAGE, }
Charles-Town, July 18, 1767.

EGAN & CALVERT,

BEING supplied with a parcel of Malt for the summer, have now on hand, a quantity of good Strong Beer, Table and Small Beer, also Ship Beer, Grains good for cows and horses, and Spring Water as usual.—Twenty Shillings will be allowed for barrels returned, Fifteen Shillings for half barrels, and customers supplied with keys to be returned.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT containing 1000 acres of land, in the parish of Christ-Church, situate on the north side of Great Ogechee river, about 4 miles above the town of Hardwick, & about 15 miles by land from Savannah; it fronts on the river opposite to lands of James McKay, Esq; and Stirling's. Bluff upwards of two miles, and is the best kind of river swamp, neither subject to freshes or falls, and lies between lands of the estate of William Butler, deceased, James McKay and Francis Harris, Esq;.—FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, in the parish of St. Philip's, situate on Stirling's swamp, about two miles from the river Great Ogechee, between lands of William Butler, Samuel New, and Sarah Sinclair, bounded southerly at the time of the survey by vacant land: Four hundred acres thereof is fine tupalow and maple swamp; the remainder good pine land. One hundred and sixty acres of land in the parish of Stirling, on the river Great Ogechee, pleasantly situated about a mile from the town of Hardwick, consisting of fresh water marsh, oak and pine land: Also a lot No. 117, in said town.—Three hundred and fifty acres of land, in the parish of St. Philip's, situated on Stirling's swamp, about a mile and an half from the river Great Ogechee, bounded southerly and easterly by lands vacant at the time of the survey, northerly by lands of — Bailey, and westerly by lands of Samuel New, Esq. Two hundred acres thereof is fine tupalow and maple swamp; the remainder good pine land. Any person inclinable to purchase either of the above tracts, may treat with,

INGLIS & HALL.
Savannah Georgia, 20th Dec. 1766.

THE Subscriber, WILL undertake to supply any quantity of the best PINE and CYPRESS TIMBER, BOARDS, SHINGLES and LATHS, upon very short notice;—and also cut frames for houses agreeable to any bill of larding; which he will deliver in Charles Town, or up any of the Rivers, at very reasonable prices.

HE has a very handy and sensible HOUSE-WENCH, to hire by the year or quarter. And also a likely young and sensible Wench to dispose of, who can be well recommended, and is sold for no fault, having no employment for her.

RUN away from my cowpen, (and took with him a horse) a short well-set negro fellow, named BEN. He is of a yellowish or musquite order, very heavy about the legs, and has a down lock; is very sensible, and was once the property of Hugh Bryan; he is supposed to have been enticed away to the Creek nation, by one Henry Soap; tho' it's not improbable that he may endeavour to go to North-Carolina, or East-Florida, being well acquainted with most parts of the back country, or may attempt to pass for a free man.—The horse he took away is branded X, or CE, is the brand of Charles Elliott, Esq; who bred him.—Whoever will apprehend, and deliver the said fellow to Jacob Kittles, at Hardy Delatch, on Savannah river, or to the wardens of the work house, shall receive a reward of FIFTY POUNDS currency, from

14th July, 1767. WILLIAM WILLIAMSON.

THE subscriber, deluded in what he expected from his former advertisements, gives this last notice, that all accounts unpaid by the last day of July, shall indistinctly be put in suit; which, however reluctant it may be to him, is not morally possible to him to excuse.

He also, again and again, gives this public notice, that he will not be accountable for any debts whatsoever; unless contracted by himself personally, or a written order from under his hand.

JOHN DE LAHOWE.

GUERIN & WILLIAMSON, INTENDING to decline the Dry Goods Business, will dispose of their remaining stock of goods on hand, by wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms.

GEORE PLATT informs me of a white mare, about 13 hands high, branded on the near shoulder thus (D), on the near buttock A D, on the off shoulder and buttock DW. June 10, 1767.

Benjamin Duffin informs me of a small blue roan gelding, about 13 hands high, branded on the near shoulder T L, an obscure brand on his off shoulder. Has on a small bell. This horse formerly belonged to William Sheppard, on Lynch's creek. June 12, 1767.

John Giffins informs me of a black mare, neither branded on either side, about 14 hands high, is a natural pacer, and has one white hind foot. She has run in the range of Black Creek, upwards of two years.

John Wren informs me of a black gelding, about 14 hands high, has a star and snip, branded on the off buttock and shoulder thus T. June 16, 1767.

Capt. John Barry informs me of a black gelding, about 13 1/2 hands high, branded on the off shoulder H C, has on a bell about 15 s. value. June 16.

John Wren informs me of a sorrel mare, about 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock and near shoulder thus A. Run on the waters of Lynch's Creek.—The owners must prove their property before me, at Little Pine Tree Mill, near the Waxhaws.

June 16, 1767. GLASS CASTON, J. P.

LONDON, September 20, 1766.

I Have appointed Messrs. CARNE & WILSON my Agents, for the sale of my MEDICINES in CAROLINA; and all persons may be supplied wholesale and retail by them.

JOHN HILL.
A List of Dr. Hill's Medicines sold by Messrs. CARNE & WILSON.

1. PECTORAL BALSAM OF HONEY, For colds, coughs, and asthma. A common cold is often cured, and all the bad consequences prevented that might have followed, by a single dose.—These complaints are so common, that no family should be without the medicine.
2. ESSENCE OF WATER-DOCK, For the certain cure of the scurvy, and all breakings out. It never once failed in many thousand instances.
3. TINCTURE OF CENTAURY, A stomachic bitter, that gives a healthy appetite and sound digestion. A certain cure for all weaknesses and disorders in the stomach.
4. ELIXIR OF BARDANA, For the gout and rheumatism. This restitutes the health after the fits of the gout, shortens such as follow, and eases the pain. For the rheumatism it is a certain cure, and the disease never returns.
5. TINCTURE OF SAGE, To lengthen life, and keep off the decays of age; as tremblings, deafness, and all other the weaknesses of an advanced life.
6. TINCTURE OF VALERIAN, For disorders of the nerves, low spirits, insensate, headache, and all kinds of fits.

* * All these are pleasant, innocent and efficacious medicines, discovered by the author, in the course of his study of plants, and so safe, that infants may take any of them in a proper dose.

To be Sold,
THE Lot, dwelling house, stores, and wharf in George-Town, now occupied by Messrs. GODFREY & GADSDEN, as well situated for business as any in said town. Also three more lots adjoining thereto. The purchaser may have one, two, or three years credit, paying interest and giving security, if required, to

CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN.

This is to give Notice,
TO all persons who obtained certificates from the justices on Easter Monday last, for retailing spirituous liquors, that they come to the treasurer's office, before the first Monday in August, and take out their licences, or their names will be returned to the attorney-general.

Villepontoux & Waring,
Have just imported, in the Live-Oak, Capt. Landberry, from BRISTOL:

WHITE and colour'd PLAINS, of a good width and quality, Taunton Ale, Cyder and Perry, which is allowed by judges to be very good.—Which, with a compleat assortment of OTHER GOODS, they continue to sell reasonable, at their store on the Bay.

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR and **BAR IRON,** TO BE SOLD.

By Godfrey & Gadsden,
WHO have a house and stores on the Bay to let, well fitted up, and convenient for business, now occupied by Messrs. Guerin and Williamson, near the Watch-house.

DOWNES, JONES, & Co.
Have imported, in the Ship Live-Oak, Capt. Landberry, from BRISTOL:

A LARGE parcel of white, blue and green PLAINS, of the best quality, leather shoes of all sorts, nails, iron pots, and sundry other articles;—which will be sold on reasonable terms, at their stores in Tradd-Street, and at Bacon-Bridge.

NOW SELLING,
A EIGHT for ONE, Cap,
By Theodore Gaillard, jun.

A Variety of handsome STRIPE SILKS, from 27 s. 6 d. to 45 s. per yard; a neat assortment of BRUSSELS and other LACE; fine plain and flowered LAWNS; CAMBRICKS, damask TEA NAPKINS and TABLE CLOTHS; a parcel of neat ENGLISH CHINTZ; with a few dozens of very neat PAINTINGS on glass.

JOHN WILLAN,
HAS opened a cellar under Mr. Isaac Waldron's, where he intends carrying on the WINE TRADE in all its branches.—Those gentlemen who are kind enough to favour him with their custom, may depend upon being served with the best of liquors, and (as he intends dealing for CASH only) upon the most reasonable terms.

N. B. At present he sells good Madera wine at 17 s. 6 d. and Vidonia ditto at 15 s. per gallon; Claret and other wines, with Jamaica and West-India rum, are likewise sold by him very cheap.

To be hired,
By the month, quarter, or year,
A Young negro wench, who is a very good washer, and understands plain needle work. Enquire of

THOMAS CORBETT.
TO BE SOLD,
At the Printing-Office in BROAD-STREET, Every Man his own DOCTOR,

OR,
THE POOR PHYSICIAN,
Lately reprinted, with considerable additions: Proper to be had on all plantations.

STRAY'D off Charles-Town Green the 10th of June, A DARK brown MARE, about 13 hands high, branded on the mounting buttock I. P. Whoever delivers the said Mare to the Printer hereof, shall have TWO DOLLARS reward.

On Monday the 3d August,
WE the subscribers, appointed INQUIRERS of the Public Tax, for the parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael, intend going to the houses of the several inhabitants thereof, in order to receive their returns, on oath, agreeable to law.

IAAC HUGER,
PETER MAZYCK,
JOHN DART.

HANNAH, the wife of the subscriber, having absented herself from my house: This is therefore to forwarn any person or persons from crediting the said Hannah in my name, as I am determined to pay no debts by her contracted. I also desire that no person to pay her any debts due to me, as I do hereby disannul any receipt given by her. Whoever performs, or may perform, to harbour or entertain the said Hannah, may depend upon being prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law, by

JOHN NAPIER.
Charles-Town, 8th July, 1767.

AS there is an absolute necessity for settling my affairs, this is for the last time, to desire all persons anywise indebted to me, by bond, note, or book-debt, to come and settle their accounts with me, on or before the 1st September next, otherwise they may depend on being sued without distinction: And those to whom I am indebted, to come and receive payment by that time.

56-76 JAMES MCLENACHAN.

MICHIE & ROBERTSON,
Have imported, in the Mary, Capt. Gordon, from LONDON, and in the Live-Oak, Capt. Landberry, from BRISTOL:

A large and compleat Assortment of

GOODS,
Which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, at their store in Broad-Street:—Among which are,
GREAT variety of Irish linens, India and English chints, printed linens, Turkey burdets, India perianas, plain and corded dimity, humhums, very neat Bengal stripes, women's and girls pack-thread and turn flays, flower'd, spotted, and plain lawns and cambricks, white farinet, alomode, neat striped luteerings, tobin'd ditto, black, blue, crimson and white plain and flower'd fatin, crow-colour'd poplin,—great variety of fashionable ribbons and fans, French gloves and mitts, black and colour'd bombazines, fine 6 1/4 th muslin for ladies aprons, mens and womens silk, cotton and thread hose, womens fashionable hats and bonnets, mens fine beaver hats, ladies riding hats with gold buttons and loop, boys white ditto, fashionable broad cloths and fugathies with trimmings, gold and silver Prussian garters, linseed oil and paints, window and sheet glass, long and short pipes, 1, 2 & 3 gallon jugs, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 20 d. clout and clasp nails, mill saws, carpenters tools.—Also white, blue and green plains, and striped drills, and compleat sets of table and tea china.

MR. Francis Cohen informs me of his having taken up a strayed black gelding, about 13 hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder G R, on the mounting buttock S J, and on the off shoulder B R J with an S across.—The owner must prove his property before

JOHN TROUP, J. P.
Black River, St. Mark's Parish, June 25, 1767.
BROUGHT to me to be toll'd, by Mr. John Smith, of Black-River, a light grey horse with some black spots along his back, seems to have had a fistula some time ago, about 14 hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder I C, and on the near buttock Q a trotter. The owner must prove his property before, and apply to,

HENRY CASSELS, J. P.
Charles-Town, July 16, 1767.

THIS is to caution all captains of vessels and others from carrying William Nelson off the province, unless he produces a discharge from ELEANOR NORRIS, or PETER TOURSIEZ.

ON Friday, the 10th of this inst. ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD absented himself from his master's service, and is not, as yet, returned: This is, therefore, so forwarn all persons whatsoever from harbouring him, on pain on being prosecuted with the utmost severity of the law, by

WILLIAM LOOCKOCK.
N. B. Said Rutherford frequents sundry taverns, and as there are warrants out against him, probably may be found in one of them; if so, they may depend on losing their licence, for giving encouragement to youth both to game and drink, which is not only the destruction of themselves, but often a great prejudice to their masters.

Charles-Town: Printed by Peter Timothy, at the oldest Printing-Office, in Broad-Street, next to the General Post-Office; where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. for this Paper are taken in, all Kinds of useful Blanks sold, and all sorts of Printing-Work is done with Accuracy and Dispatch.